

1920.



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BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM.

Annual Reports

— OF —

CHARLES J. EVERS, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health,

AND

GEORGE G. CULMER,

Sanitary Inspector,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Faversham:

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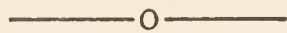
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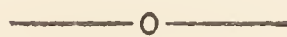
BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Medical Officer of Health for the Year, 1920.



I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1920, on the Sanitary condition of the Borough of Faversham, and the work that has been done during the past year.

The Population of the Borough at the Census of 1911 was 10,606; the estimated population in the year 1920 was 10,845.

The District is situated to the north of the main road from London to Dover; this road forms its southern boundary. From this road, in the middle of Ospringe a small stream runs to the head of the Creek. The boundary runs along this and continues along the Creek to Thorn Creek on the East, thence a line in a southerly direction across the marshes to Love Lane, which joins the Dover Road and so completes the circuit. This encloses an area of rather more than a square mile in extent. In this area are included the Parishes of Faversham Within and Preston Within, the former parish accounting for the greater part of the District. The subsoil of most of the Borough is clay or brick-earth, but some of it is on the chalk; in many places the brick-earth has been used up and as this is only just below the surface, the result is a lowering of the original level. The part adjoining the Creek and marshes is low lying and flat, but the ground rises gradually and steadily towards the south.

The chief industries that occupy the working-people of the town are the Powder Works, the Breweries, the Ship-building Yard, and the Jam Factories; fishing and other seafaring work also furnish a certain amount of occupation. The shortage of houses interferes with the development of industries; on the other hand many men who have found employment outside the town have to remain in houses here or leave their families to reside here, at any rate.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

There were 285 births registered during the year—135 males and 150 females: of these 38 were in the Parish of Preston within, the rest in Faversham. This gives a Birth-rate of 26·2 per 1,000 of estimated population—the average of England and Wales being 25·4. This is higher than in 1919 when the total number was 204. There were 9 illegitimate births as against 12 in the previous year: only one of these children died.

DEATHS.

The number actually registered was 114. From this must be deducted the deaths of 10 persons who belonged to other districts: on the other side we must add on 26 deaths in other districts that must be ascribed to this district as follows:—

Faversham Union Infirmary	16
Kennaways Insolation Hospital	0
Chartham Asylum	1
Other Hospitals	3
Faversham Rural District	2
Other Districts	4
	—
Total ...	26

There were 25 deaths in Public Institutions in the district:—16 in the Cottage Hospital and 9 in the Nursing Home. There were 11 deaths of children under one year of age, and 62 of persons of the age of 65 and upwards. Of the full total 8 deaths are to be attributed to the Parish of Preston.

The result is a nett total of 130 deaths. This gives for the Borough a death-rate for the year 1920 of 11·9 which is below the average for the whole kingdom which is given as 12·4. This is, however, rather higher than the rate expected for small urban districts which is 11·3.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths under one year of age was 11, the same as in the previous year. This gives a ratio of 38·6 per 1,000 births, as against 53·9 in 1919. This is much below the average which is 80 per 1,000 for the whole country.

Only one illegitimate infant died during the year.

Causes of Infantile deaths:

Premature Birth	...	...	...	3
Marasmus	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough	...	..	...	1
Bronchitis	...	..	...	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	1
				—
				11

CAUSES OF DEATH.			1920	1919
Enteric Fever	...	...	0	1
Measles	...	...	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	2
Influenza	...	...	1	3
Erysipelas	...	...	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	10	9
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	1	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	2	4
Cancer	...	...	14	21
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	0	0
Meningitis	...	...	0	1
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	8	10
Bronchitis	...	...	16	7
Pneumonia	...	...	3	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	1	3
Diarrhœal Diseases	...	...	1	0
Appendicitis	...	...	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	4	1
Alcoholism	...	...	0	1
Nephritis	...	...	4	8
Parturition	...	...	0	0
Premature Birth and Congenital Causes	...	...	5	6
Accidents and Suicides	...	...	7	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	0	0

Bronchitis is the only disease shewing a marked increase on the previous year.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Public supply of the Borough is from deep wells in the chalk at a little distance above the town, and has been of good quantity and quality during the year. It has been sent for analysis and gave an excellent result. A total of 4 samples of water was sent to Maidstone for analysis and report, and in all cases the result was satisfactory: it therefore follows that it was not found necessary to order the closure of any wells. The other samples were from various public and private wells and pumps. In 1919 there were 16 specimens examined, these also gave a favourable result in each case.

DRAINAGE & SCAVENGING.

The Sewage Works, consisting of Pumping and Filtering Station and Treatment Beds has been kept in good order and has worked efficiently and delivered a good effluent; the filter beds are on the Dibden Slate bed System. The whole belongs to, and is managed by the Authority themselves. The main drainage system is in good order; it was extended and improved at the time the sewage works were established.

The disposal of refuse and scavenging and also the watering of the streets are carried out by the Authority themselves under the superintendence of their Surveyor. All these operations are well and satisfactorily carried out with the exception of one point, viz., the quality and character of the receptacles in which the household rubbish is exposed in the streets to await collection, many of these being dilapidated and unsuitable and few of them fitted with proper coverings. There are a few earth closets and cesspools in the outlying parts of the district; these are well attended to.

Number of Houses in Borough	...	...	2833
Number of Freshwater Closets	...	...	2808
Number of Privies (movable receptacles)	...		19
Number of Privies (fixed receptacles)	...		6
Conversions into Water Closets	...	...	0

MILK.

The Milk supply of the Borough is chiefly from farms in the Rural District, and so brought in from outside. There are, however, three groups of cowsheds in the Borough which furnish quite a large amount of milk. Much of it is sold in little milk-shops of which there are nine in the town. These are as a whole carefully managed, but need a little looking after as regards keeping the milk covered up while in the shop. In all of these places the milk is not stored, but sold right away as soon as it arrives in the shop from the dairy. The Cowsheds and Dairies are kept clean and in good order, they have been regularly inspected. The arrangements for storing milk are quite satisfactory. The quality of the milk sold has been satisfactory and it has not been found necessary to take samples for analysis, though this has been done by the Police Authorities.

OTHER FOOD.

Great attention has been paid to the quality of the various articles of food supplies during the year; and in this work we have been helped by the co-operation of those occupied in this business. There is no public abattoir in the Borough but the various slaughter-houses and places where animals are offered for sale have been inspected and attended with great regularity.

A total of 2-tons 7-cwt. and 16-lbs. of food of various descriptions was condemned and destroyed; and in no case was it found necessary to resort to prosecution. The amount of meat and organs that was condemned amounted to $23\frac{3}{4}$ -cwts., the greater part of this being on account of Tuberculosis.

SCHOOLS.

There are three public Elementary Schools in the Borough—the Council Schools in Ethelbert Road, the District Schools in Church Road, and the Wesleyan Schools between Newton Road and Preston Street, this latter consists of Girls and Infants only; the others have the full departments of Boys, Girls, and Infants. The sanitary arrangements at all of them are satisfactory as to water supply, which is from the public supply, also as to drainage and cleanliness.

There has been no prevalence of epidemic disease that has interfered to any extent with school attendance and it has therefore not been found necessary to order any closure of any School or Class. At the early part of the year Whooping-cough was prevalent, but in a mild form and was only responsible for one death.

MEDICAL INSPECTION & TREATMENT.

Regular inspection as required by the Board of Education has been carried out on children entering school, and also at the ages of 8 and 13. Re-examinations and special examinations have also been made as necessary, the total number of children examined amounting to 803. Many suspicious cases of infectious disease were examined and the necessary instructions given. There were 174 children referred for treatment for serious defects or diseases; 169 children were treated during the year; these included some left over from the preceding year. There were 362 children suffering from minor defects which necessitated them being kept under observation. The most important of the defects consisted of errors of vision, decayed teeth, and enlarged tonsils and adenoids. The Ophthalmic Specialist has attended to the eye cases.

The cases of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids were attended to at the Cottage Hospital by arrangement with the Education Committee. Parents shewed an interest in the work of Medical Inspection by attending in good numbers. The School Nurse has visited children in their homes and supervised and applied treatment and has also assisted myself and the Ophthalmic Officer at our visits and inspections.

INSPECTION.

COWSHEDS.

There are three groups of these in the Borough. They are all away from buildings and are well ventilated and kept clean and in good order. The cattle are turned out into meadows and not kept in the sheds entirely.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 premises that are licensed to be used for the purpose of Slaughter-houses, though the amount of slaughtering is not so great as it was a few years ago. These have been carried on in a satisfactory manner on the whole, but many of them would be improved by a more careful attention to such details as the quicker removal of refuse and keeping all offal under proper cover and away from access to flies and not on the manure heaps which are already noxious enough as breeding grounds for these troublesome insects without any more tempting additions. It should not be necessary to have to repeat the danger to health that arises from the filthy habits and rapid multiplication of flies wherever accumulations of dirt and decomposing matter are allowed to exist.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 11 bakehouses on the Register. There are no underground bakehouses in the Borough. Of these 4 may be classed as Factory bakehouses, as machinery (chiefly electric) is employed in them. These have been uniformly kept in good order in the past year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in the Borough. There are 4 premises on which the frying of fish is permitted. These are all well managed and supervised, and have not given rise to any more annoyance than could reasonably have been expected.

HOME WORKERS.

There is very little of this carried on. We have only two lists sent in ; they are for work in drapery and clothing for the larger shops in the town.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are 4 of these in the Borough, 2 of them being on licensed premises. These are subject to the Bye-laws as to ventilation, overcrowding, cleanliness, white-washing, and adequacy of sanitary arrangements. They have been well managed and kept in good order throughout the year. There are also 2 private houses let in lodgings which do not come under this heading ; as " Houses let in Lodgings " we have now adopted Bye-laws for their regulation in the same respects and so obtain powers to have them kept in proper condition.

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.

No. of premises on the Register :—

Factories	...	...	38
Workshops	...	...	73
			<hr/>
			111

The occupations carried on in these places may be given as follows :—

Dressmaking
 Millinery
 Tailoring
 Bakehouses
 Breweries
 Printers
 Wheelwrights
 Saddlers
 Cycle Repairers
 Carpenters and Builders
 Basket-making
 Cabinet do.
 Harness do.
 Boot do.
 Sail do.
 Rag sorting
 Wool do.
 Monumental Masons
 Coach Builders
 etc.

These have all been regularly inspected and kept up to a proper standard of cleanliness and ventilation, and provision of proper sanitary conveniences, and overcrowding has been prevented.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 1920 there was an unusual freedom from any general epidemic of disease ; in the early part of the year there was a prevalence of Whooping-cough continuing from 1919, this gradually passed away without any serious effects. There was a small and limited outbreak of Enteric in the early autumn ; 5 cases were notified and investigation revealed other cases that had been of a slight nature and had not been recognised. I made an inquiry into the circumstances, in which I was assisted by the Assistant County Medical Officer ; the cases all arose in one row of houses which were of modern build and in good sanitary condition and supplied with water from the public supply which is above suspicion ; the milk

supply was also traced out and found not to be at fault ; no doubt the cases all arose from one original unrecognised case, and the probability of infection being carried by flies could not be altogether excluded. The cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and the epidemic soon subsided without any death.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Specimens have been sent to the Laboratory at Maidstone as follows :—

	Positive	Negative	Total.
Diphtheria	12	45	57
Tuberculosis	5	21	26
Enteric	7	6	13
	—	—	—
	24	72	96

Diphtheria anti-toxin and anti-meningococcus Serum have been supplied by the Authority for use as required. The School teachers have also rendered great assistance by sending for examination many suspicious cases of infectious disease.

There were 99 cases of infectious disease notified under all headings in 1920 as against 53 in 1919. Of these, 60 cases were removed to Isolation Hospitals. These are classified as follows :—

	Notified		Removed to Hospital	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
Diphtheria	19	5	18	5
Erysipelas	4	7	2	1
Scarlet Fever	29	13	23	13
Enteric Fever	6	2	6	2
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	1	0	0
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	29	3	9	0
Tuberculosis, other forms	6	1	2	0
Measles	0	8	0	0
German Measles	0	1	0	0
Pneumonia	1	1	0	0
Malaria	2	11	0	0
	—	—	—	—
	99	53	60	21

Of these cases the following occurred in the Parish of Preston .
Within :—

Scarlet Fever	2
Malaria	1

Deaths from infectious disease were as follows :—

Whooping Cough	1
Influenza	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	10
„ meningeal	1
„ other	2
	—
	15

There has been no epidemic prevalence of influenza during the year, and no complication with septic pneumonia to any extent.

SMALL-POX.

No cases of this complaint have been notified and no vaccination performed by the Medical Officer of Health. The Small-pox Hospital at Luddenham has been kept in readiness for admission of patients if required, but fortunately the emergency has not arisen; some small repairs have been made to the Building as required.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare centre has been continually at work throughout the year and has done good work; the average attendance has been twenty and upwards and I am sure that both the parents and their babies have profited by their attendance; necessitous mothers have been supplied with suitable foods for their babies in cases in which they have been incapable of nursing them themselves; but every encouragement has been given to continue breast feeding if in any way possible, as being the natural and superior method of rearing a child. The results are most encouraging and one can only hope that still more mothers will avail themselves of the advantages of the centre. Children obviously ill are not treated, but are referred to their own medical man for treatment.

Infectious Cases notified under 5 years of age :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1

No cases of Puerperal Fever were notified.

The cases of Ophthalmia were not severe and made complete recoveries.

Deaths under 5 years :—

Whooping-cough	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth and Congenital Causes	...	...	...	4
Convulsions	...	...	...	2
Heart Disease	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1
Intussusception	...	...	...	1

INSPECTION.

During the year I have made routine inspections of the various premises that come under my powers, and of course special visits as occasion arose in connection with infectious disease, nuisances, insanitary conditions, diseased meat, defective houses and other causes; details are below :—

Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	6
Workshops	...	...	...	71
Factories	...	...	...	35
Bakehouses	...	...	...	14
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	15
Fish Shops	...	...	...	7
Dairies, Milk Shops, and Cowsheds	...	...	...	21
Uninhabited Houses	...	...	...	20
Various	...	...	...	9

HOUSING.

During the year steady progress has been made with the task of carrying out the recommendations of the Special Housing Committee. There is a tremendous amount of work involved in this, as it means bringing up all the property inspected to the standard of habitability and fitness set up by that committee and based upon that of the Ministry of Health; this involved considerable outlay and has meant a large number of notices and correspondence with the various owners, but the work is going steadily on.

Much of the property in question is of such a nature that it would be much better demolished without any ceremony, but it would be impossible to do so in the present condition of house shortage until room can be found for the tenants elsewhere, so that we have to make the best we can of them till a more favourable season.

In the course of the year there were 11 houses demolished; 9 of them in consequence of Orders made in 1919; the majority were uninhabited.

In 1920 the Authority issued Closing Orders in respect of 11 houses and 1 Order for Demolition. In two cases the closing orders were appealed against but were upheld by the Ministry of Health after an inquiry had been held.

On the whole I am of opinion the housing question has become a little less acute, as owing to the closing of works men have had to seek employment in other districts ; at the same time that does not mean that there is not a need and demand for houses.

Two of the sites for building purposes that were recommended by the Committee have been purchased by the Authority and plans have been got out for the houses to be built on them.

Fuller details of this and all the work of Inspection will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report which is appended.

CHARLES J. EVERS, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1921.

BOROUGH OF FAVERSHAM.



*Sanitary Inspector's Report for the Year ending December 31st,
1920.*

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH.

Your Worship and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit a report of the work carried out in my department during the year 1920.

Notwithstanding the high cost of materials and labour the year was marked by many improvements and repairs to houses, which in many instances were long overdue. I feel certain much more would have been done voluntarily, but for the excessive cost, not only of labour, but of materials, and the recent enquiry ordered by the Ministry of Health as to the existence of trusts to maintain prices of materials should prove beneficial.

Acting on the Housing Committee's report a list of houses was prepared to which it was considered necessary that early attention should be given. These were scattered over the town in order that the work should be general and not concentrated on a particular district, involving perhaps only a few owners.

I have devoted a considerable amount of time during the year to this work, both in inspection and in the subsequent supervision of the works. In many cases the owners carried out the work on receipt of preliminary notices, while in others it was necessary to serve statutory notices under the Housing Acts. In no case however, did the Council have to resort to extreme measures by doing the work and recovering the cost.

From the statistics given later it will be seen that many defects were found, and the figures relate rather to the number of houses than the number of actual defects. In some houses two or more windows or floors were defective, but only shown as one in the list.

The object has been towards the standard given in the Ministry of Health Manual, but in many of the older houses, one important item, i.e., the provision of a proper food store, or a ventilated cupboard is impossible, and recourse has to be made to the space under the stairs or a cupboard adjacent to a fireplace, both quite unsuitable for the proper storage of food. Food is sold in most shops to-day in good condition and fit for human consumption, but unless properly stored in a cool, clean and ventilated place, is soon contaminated by dirt and flies, and medical men attribute much illness to contaminated food.

While Local Authorities generally are doing more than ever to see that food is sold pure and wholesome, the general public are not advancing in careful storage, with the result that traders get blamed for what is due to the consumers neglect. The whole problem of public health is an educational one and much may be done for adults through the medium of societies that exist for the social welfare and uplifting of the community, while the elementary principles can with advantage be taught in the schools to children.

In this direction an innovation was made during the year by holding a Health and Trades Exhibition. This was a great success and may with advantage become an annual event. Apart from the interest taken in the Health Talks arranged in the programme, not the least encouraging was the Essay Competition for School children. I had the opportunity of reading several of the essays, and if the principles written by the children are carried into practice in the homes, we may look forward with great hope for the future.

The Health Week Movement inaugurated by the Royal Sanitary Institute is growing, and it is hoped will become a national event. Certainly the Borough of Faversham has inspired some of the neighbouring authorities in the matter.

It was my privilege to represent the Council at the Sanitary Inspector's Conference at Margate, and much useful and practical information was gained in the discussion of various health matters.

I wish to tender my thanks for the opportunity of attending these Meetings.

During the year four samples of water were submitted to the County Analyst and the reports were satisfactory in each case. One sample was from the public supply.

With regard to milk, owing to outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in the Rural District, the supply of local produced milk was much reduced. In the spring the dairymen agreed on a fixed price for the whole year (summer and winter) at 9d. per quart, but the outbreak interfered with this, and the price rose to 11d. in the winter

months owing to the expense of carriage on milk imported into the district to make good the deficiency thus caused. No complaints were received as to quality and consequently no samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act by the Local Authority. The police have taken their usual number of samples in the district.

In making enquiries after notification of cases of infectious disease I made 147 visits—108 rooms were disinfected with formalin spray and fumigation.

The Ministry of Health have asked for information regarding conditions so far as they effect housing, as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal, together with measures taken during the year in these matters.

In this direction 37 houses were found without sinks and 63 without a proper water supply. In the majority of these cases the only supply was a tap in an open yard for several houses.

Other cases will be dealt with in the course of house inspection.

With regard to refuse disposal the question of covered bins has been considered on many occasions, but the prohibitive cost of these necessitates the matter being deferred, although surrounding districts are displaying activity in this direction. Meanwhile much might be done to improve existing arrangements. It is possible to have a loose cover to boxes and if care were taken to keep out wet matter there would be less nuisance arising from them, also much of the paper and refuse might be burnt, especially in copper furnaces, and thus prevent the objectionable and untidy conditions caused by its blowing about the streets when the boxes are put out for collection.

MEAT AND FOODS.

During the year the total amount of food surrendered as unfit for human consumption was 2 tons. 7 cwt. 16 lbs. This consisted of—

- 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of meat and organs.
- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of herrings.
- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. strawberries.
- 2 cwts. fruit pulp.
- 120 lbs. tinned beef.
- 567 tins condensed milk.
- 16 lbs. butter and cheese.

70 surrender notes were given for these foods.

The whole of this food was surrendered without having recourse to official seizure and condemnation by a justice. It is again a pleasure to report that the traders have given me every assistance in this work, which shews they are anxious to sell only good food—this should be appreciated by the public.

By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Butchers' Association I am enabled to give the amount of home-killed meat sold in the town during the year, viz. :—

349 Beasts.
1287 Sheep.
1144 Pigs.
55 Calves.

HOUSING (Inspection of District) REGULATIONS, 1910.

During the year 11 representations were made by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 17, H.T.P. Act, 1909, and Closing Orders were made by the Council. The properties were 9, Providence Place, 4, Cobden Place, rear of 96, Abbey Street, 1, Reeve's Passage, 4, Pump Yard, 3, 4 and 5, Belvedere Road, 28a, North Lane, 46, West Street and 28a, Tanner's Street.

In the first two cases appeals were lodged with the Ministry of Health, whose Inspector subsequently held a public enquiry.

The decisions were not to hand at the end of the year.

Two houses closed in 1919 were put into thorough repair and the Closing Orders determined by the Council.

A Demolition Order was made in respect of No. 3, Dennett's Yard.

The following houses were demolished in accordance with orders made in 1919, viz :—4 houses in North Lane, 2 houses in Noah's Ark, 2 houses in Cobden Place and 1 in Abbey Street.

One house in Reeve's Passage and that at the rear of 96, Abbey Street have been demolished by the owners without Demolition Orders.

In most of these cases the result has been beneficial to surrounding houses.

Under the regulations 216 houses have been inspected and records made. Of this number 193 were found defective in a greater or less degree. The total number of defects found were 1086, which are classified as follows :—

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS IN HOUSES.

Defective Windows	...	...	...	115
Defective Floors	...	...	...	105
Defective Roofs	...	...	...	86
Defective Cooking Ranges and Copper Furnaces				84
Defective Ceilings and Plastering	...		...	93
Damp Walls	...	...	...	68
Defective Eaves Gutters		...	...	68
Insufficient Ventilation	...	...	...	38
Defective Chimneys	...	...	...	10

DRAINAGE AND OTHER DEFECTS.

Improperly Paved Yards	...	...	113
Water Supply to improve	...	...	63
Defective Sinks and Waste-pipes	...	...	44
No Sinks	...	...	37
Defective Water Closets	..	...	36
Insufficient Ventilation to Closets	...	...	26
Defective Drains and Gulleys	...	...	17
Absence of Eaves Gutters and Rain-water Pipes			14
Flush Tanks out of order	...	...	8
New Flush Tanks provided	...	...	4
Various other matters	...	...	77
			— — 439
Total	...	...	1086

NUISANCES DEALT WITH UNDER THE PUBLIC
HEALTH ACTS, 1875—1907.

Choked and Defective Drains	...	...	76
Foul and Broken W.C. Basins	...	...	30
Accumulation of Manure	...	...	14
Accumulations of Refuse in yards	...	...	15
Defective Gutters and Rain-water Pipes	...	...	15
Defective Sinks and Waste-pipes	...	...	15
Defective Roofs	...	...	15
Defective Paving to yards	...	...	13
Defective Flushing Cisterns	...	...	11
Damp Walls	...	...	12
Overcrowding	...	...	7
Overflowing Cesspools	...	...	7
Insufficient Ventilation	...	...	5
Nuisances from Animals	...	...	3
Dirty Houses	...	...	2
Mason and Bell Traps	...	...	2
Various	...	...	27
			— —
Total	...	...	269

FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS.

There are at present 122 premises on the register.

Factories	...	...	...	...	38
Workshops	...	...	...	...	73
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	11
					— —
					122

148 inspections were made and 15 Nuisances found.

Two lists of outworkers were received, and entered in the register.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 Slaughter-Houses in the Borough.

471 inspections were made and 3 nuisances found.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 4 registered Common Lodging Houses and two houses registered as Houses Let in Lodgings. They have been kept satisfactorily.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS & MILKSHOPS.

The following persons are now on the register.

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	3
Purveyors (resident in the Borough)	...	...	...	2
Purveyors (resident in the Borough)	...	...	...	5
Keepers of Milkshops	...	...	...	9
				<hr/>
				19

32 inspections were made during the year and the premises found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

INSPECTIONS.

Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations	216
After cases of Infectious disease	147
Premises, Drains, W.C.'s, etc.	667
Slaughter-Houses and Market	471
Fish and Fruit Shops	120
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	32
Factories	40
Workshops	74
Bakehouses	34
Stables, Manure Pits, etc.	82
Common Lodging Houses and Houses let in Lodgings	47
Internal Inspections	43
Various	45
Re-inspections	1008
Total	3026

DEFECTS & NUISANCES FOUND.

During Housing Inspection	...	...	1086
Factories, Workshops, Slaughter-houses, etc.	...	...	18
During other inspections	...	...	256
			<hr/>
	Total	...	1360

ACTION TAKEN.

INFORMAL NOTICES SERVED.

Respecting defects under the Housing Acts	...	210
Under Public Health Acts, 1875-1907	...	157
		<hr/>
Total	...	367

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED.

Under Section 15 H.T.P. Act, 1909	...	...	29
Under Section 28 H.T.P. Acts, 1919	...	...	19
Under Public Health Acts	...	...	17
			<hr/>
Totals	...		65

RESULTS.

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES REMEDIED.

Under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	856
Under the Public Health Acts including those outstand-				
ing at the end of 1919	...	...	...	239
				<hr/>
Total	...			1095

DEFECTS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

In houses inspected under the Housing Acts	...	230
In other premises	...	25
		<hr/>
Total	...	255

In concluding my Sixth Annual Report, I take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, Dr. Evers, Medical Officer of Health, and the Town Clerk for their assistance to me during the past year in the execution of my duties, and to the Public generally for their courtesy during the inspections.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE G. CULMER,

Member R. San. Inst. M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector.

20, West Street, Faversham.

February, 1921.